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This Congress has not done ; and it therefore seems doubtful whether an American citizen can even now expatriate himself (except under the provisions of our expatriation treaties), since the law does not say *how* he is to do it.

The book is full of confused thinking and confusing writing. It is of no value to the lawyer ; and for the student of political science its only interest is *culturhistorisch*. It is a striking illustration of the survival of eighteenth-century theories.

MUNROE SMITH.

Principles of Economics. By ALFRED MARSHALL, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. Volume I. Second edition. London and New York, Macmillan and Co., 1891.

The early appearance of a second edition of Professor Marshall's work reveals, not the value of the book, — for that was too fully shown by the first edition to need further attestation, — but the quality of the reading public that demands so much literature of this rare order. While the new features of the present edition are chiefly in detail and arrangement, they add to the clearness with which the author expresses his view at a number of test points. Book V, which contains the substance of Books V and VI of the earlier edition, embodies, as the writer says, more of his life work than any other part, and is now in a form to make that work most effective in influencing economic thought.

The changes made in Book VI are of much interest. It may be remembered that in a notice of the work published in this *QUARTERLY* in March of the present year exception was taken to the application of the so-called law of substitution to labor and capital regarded in their entirety. The criticism was not intended to convey the impression that, in Professor Marshall's view, capital, as it increases, substitutes itself for labor to the extent of remanding labor to idleness. Against expressing such an erroneous view as this the author guarded himself even in the earlier edition ; and in the present one he does so in emphatic terms. More capital means a greater demand for labor, and not a smaller demand. The question raised by the former criticism was whether the relation of mutual substitution that can be predicated of specific forms and limited quantities of labor and of capital can, as a matter of theory, be predicated of the entire supply of those agents. It is a dialectical point that cannot here be discussed, and that does not need to be discussed in connection with the present edition of Professor Marshall's work. The description of what actually happens when capital becomes more abundant is given in the latter part of Book V in terms that are wholly admirable.

J. B. CLARK.